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SUSAN Y. SOONG
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

*Attorneys for Non-Party
Cathie Lesjak*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

SUSHOVAN HUSSAIN,

Defendant.

CASE NO.: 3:16-cr-00462-CRB

**NON-PARTY CATHIE LESJAK'S
NOTICE OF MOTION AND
MOTION TO QUASH SUBPOENA**

Date: March 27, 2019

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: Courtroom 6 – 17th Floor

Judge: Hon. Charles R. Breyer

Date Filed: November 10, 2016

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD IN THIS ACTION:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on March 27, 2019, at 1:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, in Courtroom 6, 17th Floor of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, Non-Party Cathie Lesjak will and hereby does move to quash the subpoena issued to her by Sushovan Hussain. This motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support thereof, the Declaration of Steven M. Schatz in support thereof, the pleadings and exhibits on file with the Court, those matters of which this Court may take judicial notice, and on such further evidence and argument as may be presented prior to or at the time of the hearing.

RELIEF SOUGHT

Non-Party Cathie Lesjak requests that the Court quash the subpoena issued to her by Sushovan Hussain compelling her to testify on April 8 or 9, 2019. In the alternative, Ms. Lesjak requests that the Court modify the subpoena so as to require her testimony only on April 16, 17, or 18, 2019.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Mr. Hussain has indicated he intends to subpoena Ms. Lesjak to testify on April 8 or 9, 2019, in Mr. Hussain's sentencing proceedings (the "Subpoena"). Ms. Lesjak agreed to accept service of that subpoena even though she should not be required to testify, and she is unavailable to testify on the indicated dates. She has, by this motion, immediately moved to quash the Subpoena because (a) further testimony from Ms. Lesjak is unnecessary and irrelevant, and (b) Ms. Lesjak's prior commitments do not allow her to testify on the dates requested.

A. THE SUBPOENA IS UNREASONABLE AND OPPRESSIVE BECAUSE MS. LESJAK ALREADY TESTIFIED, AND FURTHER TESTIMONY IS IRRELEVANT AND/OR DUPLICATIVE

The Court should quash the Subpoena because Ms. Lesjak has already testified in this matter, and further testimony from her would be duplicative and/or irrelevant to Mr. Hussain's sentencing proceeding.

1 The district court may quash the subpoena if compliance would be unreasonable or.
 2 oppressive. Fed. R. Crim. P. 17(c)(2). A subpoena is unreasonable or oppressive when the
 3 evidence it purports to adduce is irrelevant. *In re Grand Jury Subpoena*, 646 F.3d 159, 164 (4th
 4 Cir. 2011); *United States v. Cohen*, No. WDQ-14-0310, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 101449, at *3 (D.
 5 Md. Aug. 3, 2015) (quashing defendant's subpoena for testimony as unreasonable and oppressive
 6 where defendant did not show that witness had relevant information). A subpoena is also
 7 unreasonable or oppressive where the non-party witness has already testified. *See Amsler v.*
 8 *United States*, 381 F.2d 37, 51 (9th Cir. 1967).¹ For example, in *Amsler*, the Ninth Circuit held that
 9 the trial court did not err when it quashed a criminal defendant's subpoena to recall a witness who
 10 had already testified. The defendant already had the opportunity to cross-examine the witness, and
 11 thus, "to issue the subpoena would be an oppressive and unreasonable use of the process of the
 12 court." 381 F.2d at 51.

13 Here, the Subpoena is likewise unreasonable and oppressive because Ms. Lesjak has
 14 already testified as a witness called by the defendant in this case. Mr. Hussain already had ample
 15 opportunity to elicit testimony from Ms. Lesjak. Further live testimony from her would be
 16 irrelevant, cumulative, and duplicative.

17 In addition, Mr. Hussain's stated goal for Ms. Lesjak's testimony is to elicit information to
 18 support his theory that there is no causal connection between Mr. Hussain's fraud and HP's losses,
 19 as articulated by Mr. Hussain's counsel to the Court on February 22, 2019. *See* Transcript of
 20 Proceedings, February 22, 2019, ECF No. 484, at 37:12-15 (Mr. Kecker: "We listed a lot of
 21 witnesses . . . and the whole point of the witnesses were that you can't attribute the causal
 22 connection."). As the Court stated at the February 22 hearing, there is already ample evidence in
 23 the record on that issue. *See* Transcript of Proceedings, February 22, 2019, ECF No. 484, at 38
 24 (the Court: "[T]here is ample evidence in the record, and I would so find, that a fraud caused a
 25 purchase."). The Court has already heard—and accepted—Ms. Lesjak's trial testimony that the
 26

27 ¹ While Rule 17(c) applies to subpoenas seeking documents as opposed to testimony, courts have
 28 applied this same standard when analyzing whether to quash subpoenas for trial testimony as well. *See*
Amsler, 381 F.2d at 51; *Cohen*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 101449, at *1.

1 fraud caused the transaction and therefore the loss/gain. *Id.* at 39:4-13 (“I don’t need witnesses . . .
 2 ” . . . “[W]e have evidence . . . by the . . . victim saying, I wouldn’t have bought the company if I
 3 knew that this was going on.”); *id.* at 40:6-7 (“[the Court] is going to take the position, contrary to
 4 [the defense’s] that I’ve just articulated.”). The defense should not be allowed to call Ms. Lesjak
 5 to a sentencing hearing in an attempt to walk back the testimony the defense elicited from her at
 6 trial—and which the Court has accepted.

7 Also, as stated in the accompanying Declaration of Steven M. Schatz in support of this
 8 motion (the “Schatz Decl.”), Ms. Lesjak has no additional relevant information to give on the
 9 extent of loss suffered by HP. Schatz Decl. ¶ 7. She is not a Certified Public Accountant, and she
 10 relied on others within the HP finance organization with respect to accounting matters. *Id.* She has
 11 no conceivable information regarding Mr. Hussain’s gains, and has already testified about her
 12 subjective views regarding the HP-Autonomy transaction. *Id.* ¶ 8.

13 Mr. Hussain’s subpoena imposes an unreasonable burden on Ms. Lesjak by demanding that
 14 she testify yet again on the same topics, with minimal (if any) relevance to Mr. Hussain’s
 15 sentencing. *See Cohen*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 101449, at *3 (quashing subpoena for testimony at
 16 sentencing hearing; “Without sufficient indication that [witness’s] testimony will be relevant and
 17 necessary, the Court will grant [her] motion to quash.”).

18 **B. THE SUBPOENA IS UNREASONABLE AND OPPRESSIVE BECAUSE**
 19 **THE DATES CONFLICT WITH MS. LESJAK’S PERSONAL AND**
 20 **PROFESSIONAL COMMITMENTS**

21 As discussed above, the Court should quash the Subpoena outright. If the Court declines
 22 to do so, the Court should, at minimum, modify the subpoena to change the dates of Ms. Lesjak’s
 23 compelled testimony.

24 Mr. Hussain’s counsel did not inform Ms. Lesjak’s counsel of the planned subpoena until
 25 March 20, 2019. Schatz Decl. ¶ 3. Ms. Lesjak has pre-scheduled personal and professional
 26 commitments that preclude her testimony on those dates. *Id.* ¶ 10. Ms. Lesjak has a long-
 27 scheduled vacation in Hawaii until March 31, followed by a necessary business trip to Boston on
 28 April 9. During the days on which Ms. Lesjak will be in the Bay Area between those trips, her
 counsel will be traveling on business in Chicago (starting April 2), and he has also long planned

1 to vacation with his son thereafter, until April 9. *Id.* ¶ 10. Due to Ms. Lesjak's and her counsel's
2 multiple commitments, the first date on which it is practicable for Ms. Lesjak to be prepared for
3 testimony is Monday, April 15. She would be able to testify no earlier than April 16, 17 or 18,
4 2019. *Id.* Mr. Hussain's counsel is also available on those days. *Id.* ¶ 5. Ms. Lesjak's counsel
5 reached out to the Assistant United States Attorney in this matter. Mr. Frentzen, who handled
6 the examination of Ms. Lesjak at trial, stated that he is available on April 16, 17, or 18, and Mr.
7 Leach stated that he is available the afternoon of April 17 and all day April 18. *Id.* ¶ 6. The
8 Court should not compel Ms. Lesjak to testify on April 8 or 9, 2019.

9 CONCLUSION

10 For all of the forgoing reasons, the Court should quash Mr. Hussain's subpoena to Ms.
11 Lesjak. Alternatively, the Court should modify the subpoena to allow Ms. Lesjak to testify on
12 April 16, 17, or 18, 2019.

13 DATED: March 22, 2019

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16 STEVEN M. SCHATZ

17 *Attorneys for Non-Party Cathie Lesjak*